

DAILY ARIZONA SILVER BELT

GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1908.

Santa Claus' Gift to the Great Globe District

A FEATURE of recent mining developments in the Globe district that impresses the observer, is the widely separated parts of the district in which important strikes of copper have been made.

Four miles north of Globe the Arizona-Colorado Copper Mining company has crossed a thirty-foot vein of copper showing chalcopryite together with carbonates and some glauco, at 800 feet in depth, while six miles to the south of the town, H. H. Harvey is developing a very promising vein of high grade sulphide ore. The copper belt extends beyond the workings mentioned both north and south, as indicated by the strong mineralization at the surface, and between them are many mines and likely prospects.

In length, the Globe mineral belt extends to and beyond the boundary line of Pinal county, eighteen to twenty miles west, and to McMillen, which is about the same distance east of Globe, so that the known mineral belt is about forty miles long, with Globe in the center, the distributing point for the entire district.

In some respects the year 1908 has been the best year in the history of the district, the discoveries and developments of copper being the most important and the aggregate of new capital invested the largest. Also, the class of investors has been of a higher average than in former years, indicating that the value of and the great possibilities of the copper deposits of the Globe district are now recognized by the larger interests in the copper mining industry.

OLD DOMINION.

A VAST improvement in the physical condition of the Old Dominion mine has been wrought. Under the direction of George Kingdon, mine superintendent, there has been accomplished since January 1, last, nearly 25,000 linear feet of development, distributed on all working levels and the sinking of shafts. The main (A) shaft has been sunk from the 14th level to the 16th level, and D shaft has reached water level, where sinking was suspended until pumps can be installed. The extraction drift on the 14th level has been driven west to the region of Pinal creek and crosscuts opened every hundred feet intersecting the ore body. One of these crosscuts is in good sulphides eighty feet and the others for various distances across the vein, the last crosscut west being in the best grade of sulphide.

Very good sulphides have recently been cut on the 15th level, also. A development of great importance is the high grade ore body opened for many hundred feet by the east drifts, on the 10th and 12th levels and extending far into the Gladiator claim of the United Globe property. These two levels have also been connected by winzes and an apraise connects the 10th level with the 5th level in the eastern part of the mine. These connecting winzes are in high grade ore. What is known as the West ore body, on the 9th, 10th and intermediate levels, cut off by the flooding of the mine several years ago, have been reopened.

This west ore body is by far the most important body of oxidized ore in the mine, averaging about 10 per cent copper and carrying considerable iron. A good deal of development has also been done on the Kirkey sulphide vein at the east end of the Old Dominion mine. Ore has been developed on all of the levels below the 5th, and the ore reserves in the Old Dominion mine are now greater than ever before in the history of the property.

Work at the company's Continental mine was practically discontinued late last spring. At the Old Dominion Keystone mine, work has been carried on in a small way and ore shipped every month to the smelter. The old slag dump has been largely drawn upon and has been a profitable source of supply for the smelter.

Old Dominion has made a remarkably good showing in production for the current year, considering the low price at which copper has ruled, and it is estimated that for the full twelve months the smelter will have turned out 38,000,000 pounds of blister copper over 99 fine, and that fully 85 per cent of this output will represent the product from the company's own mines, including ores from the United Globe group.

The reduction of costs has been an important feature of the year's operations, which has enabled the company to show a profit even when the metal was selling at the lowest price, and for the last five months earnings have shown a considerable increase. The smelter costs for October were but \$2.18 per ton, which it is claimed were the lowest smelting costs for any smelter in Arizona. The August earnings were close to \$65,000; for September and October they were approximately \$85,000, for each month; November, about \$100,000, and for December's operations should

show \$125,000 on the profit side of the ledger.

For the first ten or twelve days of December the full battery of six furnaces were operated and five are now in blast, treating 800 to 1000 tons of ore from the company's mines. In consequence of the increased tonnage being treated, the output of copper for December should be fully 4,000,000 pounds; and we understand it is the intention of the management to maintain that rate of production next year.

Old Dominion resumed the payment of dividends this month at the rate of fifty cents quarterly, which can be easily maintained on a 13-cent metal market, and which the company would probably increase to \$1.50 quarterly should the price of copper be advanced to 15 cents. All things considered, the future of Old Dominion is very bright and it will undoubtedly continue to grow until it ranks among the leading copper producers of the world.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY.

PROBABLY the most notable success of the year among the new copper mines, is that of the Miami Copper company, situated about six miles west of Globe. The property comprises about 300 acres, practically all of which has been proven to be mineral in character. In 1906 the General Development company (controlled by the Lewisohns of New York) obtained bonds on the claims at Red Springs from J. B. Newman, Philip Oates and others, and started development work which was carried on continuously until March, 1908, at which time, according to J. Parke Channing, the engineer in charge, 2,000,000 tons of 3 per cent sulphide ore had been brought into sight.

The Miami Copper company was then formed, the organization being completed in April, and development continued on a larger scale. On July 20, Mr. Channing in a report to the directors of the company, stated that 4,400,000 tons of ore had been placed in sight, and 2,200,000 tons additional partly in sight.

In September the amount of ore practically blocked out had increased to more than 6,000,000 tons, and since that time the tonnage indicated in the various openings on the several levels has steadily grown with the progress of development work, until at the present time there have been brought into sight in the Miami mine nearly 14,000,000 tons of ore (principally chalcopryite) the average value of which on the different levels runs from 2.75 to 3.10 per cent copper.

To quote Mr. Channing: "The geological conditions of the ground show that the ore occurs in an area of highly silicified Pinal schist at or where it has been cut by the Schulte granite. This schist has been profoundly sheared and seamed, and in this rock the mineral occurs as veinlets and particles of chalcopryite or copper sulphide. Some pyrite is also visible on the 470-foot level. The principal development on the property has been at the Red Rock shaft. At this point the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 720 feet and three levels (now four levels) have been opened up, at 270 feet, 370 feet and 470 feet (and subsequently at 670 feet) respectively." On the 470-foot level drifts have demonstrated the deposit of merchantable ore to be more than 1500 feet wide, north and south.

The ore will be treated by concentration. A small experimental mill having a Nissen stamp to crush the ore, was erected at the mine and tests have been conducted by the company and at sampling works elsewhere, with satisfactory results. These tests have shown that the ore can be readily concentrated fifteen into one, and that the final yield of copper (according to Mr. Channing) allowing for concentrating, smelting and refining losses, will be 42 pounds of copper to the ton of ore.

A concentrating mill of 2000 tons capacity has been planned and the construction of the first unit of 1000 tons capacity will begin just as soon as the extension of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern railroad is built from Globe to the Miami property. Part of this extension for a few miles out of Globe, has been constructed and the final survey and some other preliminary work over the remainder of the route is being carried on. It is expected that this piece of railroad will be in operation within four or five months. The mill will be erected at the east end of the property, in close proximity to the four-compartment, square working shaft, which is now being sunk, and which will be put down to 1,000 feet. It is expected that the first unit of the mill will be complete by January, 1910.

When it is remembered that only about one-tenth of the property has been developed to the very moderate depth of 670 feet, the further possibilities of increasing the known ton-

nage of ore in the Miami mine are tremendous.

ARIZONA COMMERCIAL COPPER COMPANY.

OPERATIONS by the Arizona Commercial Copper company during the current calendar year have been very largely confined to the further development of the Black Hawk fault on which the company has 3,000 feet or two locations, the Black Hawk and Omega claims, the latter still being undeveloped. The opening of the vein on the Black Hawk claim has been steadily and vigorously prosecuted, and the

SUPERIOR & BOSTON

THE Superior & Boston Copper company has achieved a great success in the development of its fine property during the year, and especially in the opening on the Blackhawk vein, in the Great Eastern claim, one of the most valuable ore bodies yet developed in this district. This ore body is opened vertically from a point 80 feet above the fourth level to the intermediate level 56 feet below the fourth level, and horizontally 230 feet in length on the fourth level and 320 feet in length on the lower or intermediate level, while in width this ore body averages at least ten feet, and on the

been opened on the 1200-foot level by a drift 400 feet and the Future Copper vein has been developed on the same level for a length of 750 feet, and both drifts are in good sulphide their entire lengths. Both breasts of the Gem vein are in sulphide ore, as are also three raises, and on the Future Copper vein a slope is being opened that shows eighteen to twenty inches of 21 per cent sulphide. Ore shipments are being gradually increased and this month will aggregate about 700 tons.

With better facilities for handling the ore, which are to be provided, Globe Consolidated would very soon become one of the large producers of the camp, and there is every reason to believe, also, a great mine.

On the Eve of a Big Mining Boom

WHEN the depression in the Copper business is taken into consideration the expansion of mining in Globe district appears remarkable. It is partially explained by the fact that the activity had become pronounced a year and a half ago, and while the financial panic retarded development here yet this district was looked upon with so much favor by mining and financial interests, that the recovery came earlier than expected, and development was resumed with greater energy than before. General activity was hastened also, by a succession of important Copper strikes in the different mines, which attracted wide attention and furnishes the basis for substantial growth and permanency of the Copper mining industry here. Indeed, the district appears to be on the eve of a great mining boom that bids fair to continue for years, and close observers predict that Globe will in time rival Butte, Mont., district in the production of Copper.

result of the year's work is satisfactory and highly predicated of still more important results in the future.

At the 400-foot level, the drifts, nearly 1000 feet long and connecting the old shaft with the Eureka shaft, was completed early in the summer. The most important work has been sinking the Eureka shaft, which has been opened to a depth of 725 feet, where a station is now to be cut and a level opened. The shaft has been in the vein for more than 200 feet, indicating a width of about forty-five feet. Very good ore was encountered by the shaft, particularly near the footwall, where heavy strata of high grade carbonate and glauco were cut, indicating an important ore body, which the drift at the 725-foot level will develop. The flow of water in the Eureka shaft has increased to about 500 gallons per minute and the pumping of that quantity is having the effect of lowering the water in the old shaft at the east end of the Blackhawk mine, and it is hoped will drain the vein and thereby facilitate sinking the old shaft to a greater depth, and opening the rich ore shoot known to continue below the present water level.

The development at the east end of the Black Hawk during the last two months has proven very important. A drift has been run from the bottom of the winze at water level toward the Eureka shaft for a distance of 250 feet in ore averaging from 8 to 10 per cent copper. It is the intention of the management to sink on this ore which is richest along the bottom of the drift.

The locations of the Arizona Commercial Copper company cover all the known faults or veins running south-east and northwest through the territory east of the Old Dominion, including the two most important faults—the Old Dominion and the Black Hawk. While the Arizona Commercial has confined its operations largely to developing the Copper Hill mine and the Black Hawk vein on the claim of that name, it has, probably, as valuable ground undeveloped in the Cochise, Matamor, Pontiac and Winnebago claims, three of which are traversed by a great mineral ledge, said by Ransom to be the Old Dominion fault; and it is probable that after the development of the Black Hawk vein is further advanced and a smelter erected by Arizona Commercial, that the company will undertake in earnest the development of its northern tier of claims.

The Arizona Commercial company has decided to erect a smelter early in the coming year, the plans having been perfected and the site for the plant selected on the Pontiac claim, some distance north of the Eureka shaft. The capacity of the smelter will be 300 tons, but it will be arranged to easily admit of its enlargement. The plant will be of steel construction throughout and modern in its equipment. In view of the great activity and rapid development of the mines in the Eastern part of the district, a smelter able to handle custom ores would be a great help, if not a necessity, to the mining companies operating in that vicinity.

lower level where stripped is fourteen feet wide, and the ore higher grade than on the level above.

Engineer Frank H. Probert estimates the ore in sight in the Great Eastern mine at 20,000 tons and predicts that every foot sunk in the next 100 feet will put an additional \$7,000 on the gross value of the property. The value of the ore now developed in the Great Eastern mine is placed at \$500,000. The ore shipped to El Paso in September, which was unusually good, averaged 7.24 ounces in silver to the ton and 10.64 per cent copper.

The Gardner shaft, started April 4, 1908, and which was sunk 435 feet, is intended to develop the Black Oxide, Iron King and other veins near the south end of the Superior & Boston ground. It has three compartments and is one of the best constructed shafts in the district. Crosscuts are being run north and south from the Gardner shaft at the 400-foot level.

The Limestone shaft, situated nearly midway between the Great Eastern and Gardner shafts, is 318 feet deep with three levels at intervals of 100 feet. The fissure vein opened by the Limestone shaft shows commercial ore on the footwall for an average width of four feet. Each level has shown an improvement both in width and character of ore, over the one above. No work is being carried on at the Limestone at present, but it is the intention of the management to resume work there later.

A new three compartment shaft is being sunk north of the present Great Eastern shaft to intersect the ore body at a depth of 950 feet, and a crosscut has been driven from the 400-foot level of the mine to connect with the new shaft.

The financial statement shows that the Superior & Boston company had a balance on hand October 1, 1908, of \$282,842.76, of which \$278,690.11 was cash, the remainder being made up of ore sold, supplies and bills receivable. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1908 the company realized \$48,341.61 from copper shipped to the smelters and the value of the ore shipped in October and November was about \$25,000, making the total for the calendar year \$73,300.

In all, 6,374 feet of work has been done on the Superior & Boston property at the date the annual report was written, and Mr. Probert says, "When it is considered that every foot of the work done has given us approximately \$100 worth of ore, the company has surely reason to be proud of the record."

GLOBE CONSOLIDATED

THE Globe Consolidated has reached the stage of development where the management feels confident they have a mine that will become a large producer of copper. With a well equipped shaft nearly 1,200 feet deep and extensive levels opening the sulphide ore in drifts and crosscuts, the period of uncertainty and heavy expenditures is at an end, and Globe Consolidated now should be classed among the regular producing mines of the Globe district. During the year the Gem vein has

WARRIOR COPPER COMPANY

THE Warrior Copper Company has made great progress since the beginning of the year in developing the Montgomery mine and has opened on the 250-foot level an ore body over 450 feet long and from 35 to 80 feet wide, that will average 12 per cent or better in copper. This is undoubtedly one of the best showings for the amount of development, in Globe district. The mine has been a steady shipper for two years or more, and has recently increased the amount of ore delivered to 60 tons daily. Superintendent E. M. White has accomplished much in the way of development and with very little expense to the company, the returns from ore shipments practically paying for the work.

NATIONAL MINING EXPLORATION

TWO properties have been under development by the National Mining Exploration company during the year, the Iron Cap located on the Blackhawk lead and adjoining the Arizona Commercial and Superior & Boston, and the Fumarole mine, situated about nine miles from Safford, in Graham county. The development on the Iron Cap this year has been confined principally to drifting and crosscutting on the 450-foot level and sinking a winze to water level, where some drifting was done in very good hematite ore carrying copper carbonates, ore very similar to that found in the Blackhawk vein on the Arizona Commercial and Superior & Boston, but not of so high a grade. Some commercial ore was also encountered in drifting on the 450 level and in an apraise. The management is now planning to sink a three compartment shaft, some distance north of the present shaft, which is too small and too far from the veins to be economical.

The Fumarole mine has been opened by a shaft to a depth of 700 feet and on the 500-foot level the ore body is opened by drifts and crosscuts and a large amount of ore blocked out which the management claims carries gold values running from about \$4.50 to \$15 per ton. A level will now be opened at 700 feet and if the values in the ore are satisfactory, machinery for recovering the gold will be installed. There is also a vein of copper on the Fumarole property, but little has been done in the way of prospecting it.

ARIZONA-COLORADO

ONE of the most important ore discoveries of the Arizona-Colorado Copper company, at a depth of 800 feet. A 30-foot vein of chalcopryite and carbonate in a hematite gangue, was intersected by the south crosscut. It is a big, strong vein and portions of it carry a high percentage of sulphur and fair values in copper. No drifting of consequence has been done on this vein. Oxidation is still present at that depth and the formation carries very little water. It is probable that greater depth on the vein will have to be reached to find the true sulphides, and the

com pany has planned to sink the shaft 200 feet deeper and open another level. At present Superintendent S. C. Phillips is continuing the crosscuts to the north and the south. Another small vein was cut in the south crosscut. There is no question but that the Arizona-Colorado Copper company has a property of large value, but it will require considerable capital to develop it into a mine.

THE GIBSON MINE

THE Gibson mine, noted for its large output of high grade sulphide ore, has not been very actively operated for the year past, only small shipments being maintained during the depression in copper. Quite a force of miners was employed the greater part of the year on development work, principally in opening the 6th level. A large amount of dead work was found necessary and while the drifts have encountered ore, they have not yet reached the point in the ledge where it is expected the ore shoot that was so rich on the levels above will be encountered. The Gibson mine has been a phenomenal producer of rich ore and has gained more than a local reputation.

THE INSPIRATION DEAL

AMONG the many mining deals made for property in Globe district this year, none has created such general interest locally as the negotiations for the sale of the Inspiration mine and group of claims. One reason for this is the public appreciation of the great value of the property, and another is that the stock of the Inspiration company is very largely held in Globe.

The directors and controlling stockholders have held the property at a stiff price—\$1,500,000 cash—in which they were fully justified, and negotiations were several times entered into with different interests, but not until last week was an agreement reached the terms of which were mutually satisfactory to both the buyer and the seller. Wm. B. Thompson of New York, and Geo. E. Gunn of Salt Lake City, both well known in mining circles, are the parties to whom an option was given by the directors of the company, subject to ratification by a majority vote of the stock, and as a consideration for such option Messrs. Thompson and Gunn paid into the treasury of the Inspiration company \$9,700, and in the event of the ratification of the deal by the stockholders, of which no doubt is entertained, Messrs. Thompson and Gunn are to pay the further sum of \$240,300, or failing to do so, forfeit the money already advanced.

The agreement calls for further payments by Messrs. Thompson and Gunn at stated intervals until the payments amount to \$4,000,000, for a controlling interest in the property. Stockholders have been fully advised of the terms of the agreement. It is the intention of the purchasers, after the agreement has been ratified and the first payment of \$250,000 has been completed, to immediately start development work on the property. There is already a large tonnage of sulphide in sight in the Inspiration mine and it is predicted that ore will be as rapidly opened up in the Inspiration as was the case on the adjoining property, the Miami.

The Inspiration company is indebted to J. D. Coplen, the general manager, for the success of the deal and the advantageous terms secured from the purchasers.

OTHER BIG DEALS

THE rush of big people in the copper world to invest in properties in the Globe district has resulted in several other deals, all consummated within the last few weeks, among the most important of which should be mentioned the bonding of a large group of claims on Pinto creek, including the Arizona National and Pinto Copper companies' holdings, to W. A. Eaton and J. G. Hershey of Duluth, and their transfer to the Cactus Development company; the bonding of the Live Oak and Eureka properties by Hovland and Smith and associates, at nearly three quarters of a million dollars in the aggregate; and the highly successful flotation of the Arizona Michigan Mining company, with Capt. James Chynoweth at its head, to develop and operate a large group of promising claims adjoining the Arizona Commercial and Superior & Boston properties.

The Globe Mining company, J. F. Hechtman, manager, has also resumed development on the Mineral Farm group, a property of great merit.

GOLD MINING

THE Lost Gulch Gold Mining company has begun work on a group of gold claims in Lost Gulch and have ordered machinery for a ten stamp mill. In the same vicinity A. McAlpin and Chas. Nesbit and their partner have opened a vein of high grade gold ore to a depth of more than 200 feet and have a considerable tonnage blocked out. One of the finest gold showings in

Globe district, and which if in Colorado would cause an excitement of large proportions, is on the Telegraph claim situated six miles southwest of Globe, and owned by E. A. Thomas. The vein is opened by a shaft following the dip to a depth of 60 feet, in which distance the vein has widened from a few inches to five feet averaging \$18 per ton. There is one foot and a half of ore in the bottom of the drift 60 feet in depth, which assays \$27.40 gold, 31.65 per cent iron, and 38.77 per cent sulphur. Mr. Thomas last week made a trial shipment of the ore to the Old Dominion, but has not yet received returns from it.

SILVER MINING

THE McMillen-Stonewall Mining company has been developing the Stonewall Jackson mine at McMillen for the past year. Z. Y. Smith, manager, has sunk a working shaft 300 feet and is now crosscutting at that depth. Two important strata have been cut by the shaft and the ore has also been intersected in the crosscut, although the main ledge has not yet been reached. The Stonewall Jackson was one of Globe's famous silver mines thirty years ago and is known to be a rich mine today.

E. T. Satchell has organized a company to reopen the old El Capitan mine nine miles south of Globe and the initial work has developed some high grade silver ore such as the mine produced during the early days of the camp.

There are a number of other deserving mining projects which have been set on foot this year, which from lack of information and time we are compelled to defer mention until a later date.

Mining is growing in Globe district with such rapid strides that it is difficult to keep abreast of the rising tide, but the Silver Belt will do its best to keep the reading public informed.

COPPERINGS

Superior & Boston's production for November was 1100 tons of ore that averaged 8 per cent copper.

Exports of copper from the United States for eleven months of 1908 totaled 272,656 tons. For the same period last year the exports were 191,151 tons.

A test run of 100 tons of Miami ore is being made at the Old Dominion concentrator.

With copper at 14½ cents it is estimated that Old Dominion should earn \$150,000 per month, or at the rate of \$6 per share.

Arizona will again lead Montana this year in the production of copper, and there appears to be no reason why she should not continue to hold first place among the copper producing states.

The foreign visible supply of copper on December 1 this year was 51,999 tons, the largest in any one month in previous years, and compared with 15,789 tons on the same date in 1907.

The copper output from Bisbee camp for November, aggregated 12,960,000 pounds, of which the Copper Queen is credited with 8,250,000 tons, and the Calumet & Arizona and Superior & Pittsburgh with 4,730,000 tons.

The average price of Lake copper this year has ranged from 12.788 cents per pound (the low price) in May, to 14.386 (the high) in November.

The production of copper continues to exceed all previous records. It is figured that this country, Canada and Mexico are now producing at the rate of more than 1,300,000,000 pounds of copper per year.

Of the 6,000 shares of the minority stock of the Old Dominion company of New Jersey, 5,000 shares were sold last week in Boston for \$364,000, or at the rate of 104 per share, including a commission of \$2 per share. This stock is supposed to have been purchased in the interest of A. S. Bigelow, former president of the old company and who the old company is now suing for an accounting on the Continental deal.

The Shannon Copper company, which has materially reduced costs and increased production this year, has issued and disposed of \$450,000 bonds for the construction of a railroad to connect its mines and reduction works. For some years the Shannon Copper company has been paying the Arizona Copper company about \$150,000 a year in freight charges.

The merging of the Phelps-Dodge mining interests into a new \$50,000,000 corporation will not affect Old Dominion. The only effect of the change in the management of the Phelps-Dodge affairs as relating to the Old Dominion company will be that the management of the United Globe mines will be transferred to Boston, and the management of that company hereafter will be under the direction of the Old Dominion company officials.